Message

From: Bleiler, Justin [/O=EXCHANGELABS/OU=EXCHANGE ADMINISTRATIVE GROUP (FYDIBOHF23SPDLT)/CN=RECIPIENTS/CN=466A8C6A7305405187C162239EA54E8E-BLEILER, JU]
Sent: 6/5/2018 8:26:36 PM
To: McDougal, Jason S [Jason.S.McDougal@wv.gov]
Subject: RE: Sterling Faucet Reedsville
Attachments: WVDEP Workplan FY18-21 Update_03182018_ JM - Final.xlsx; WV 2018 WORKSHARE.XLSX

Jake,

Please see attached for my notes. Please let me know if they differ from your notes in any significant way.

Ok, I will leave Sterling Faucet Reedsville open for the time being. Please keep me updated regarding VRP activities.

Thanks,

Justin Bleiler
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From: McDougal, Jason S [mailto:Jason.S.McDougal@wv.gov]
Sent: Friday, June 01, 2018 8:55 AM
To: Bleiler, Justin <Bleiler.Justin@epa.gov>
Subject: RE: Sterling Faucet Reedsville

Justin,
Two things.

1. Can you send me your notes on the workplan and workshare from the conference call?
2. VRP regularly uses LUC for GW issues. However, until the owner applies, is accepted, and presents there workplan for approval there is no way to say for sure what the remedy will be at the site. I suggest leaving it open until we get the COC (Certificate of Completion) When the Certificate is issued we can file it with the RSAD (NFRAP).

Thanks Jake

From: Bleiler, Justin <Bleiler.Justin@epa.gov>
Sent: Thursday, May 31, 2018 5:23 PM
To: McDougal, Jason S <Jason.S.McDougal@wv.gov>
Subject: FW: Sterling Faucet Reedsville

Jake,

I have been told that the future owner of Sterling Faucet Reedsville intends to enter the VRP. I still plan on changing the status to NFRAP, but I wanted to pass along Lorie's suggesting below (highlighted) and see whether you know if any controls will be placed on the site. In my NFRAP decision, I will say that, although the site is not NPL-caliber, there should be controls placed on the site, as part of their involvement in the VRP, to prevent groundwater and VI issues. Please let me know your thoughts.

Thanks,

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From: Baker, Lorie
Sent: Wednesday, May 30, 2018 11:02 AM
To: Bleiler, Justin <Bleiler.Justin@epa.gov>
Subject: RE: Sterling Faucet Reedsville

Justin,

I would go with your suggestions. I'm not going to bother re-evaluating the score because we really don't have any samples taken after the removal so it would be pointless. Surface water wasn't that big of an issue with those contaminants anyway so that shouldn't be an issue especially now that the sources have been dealt with.

I think the main concern would be the groundwater and the potential for VI. Although the levels of VOCs found in GW were not that high, there were some MCL exceedances, so if there was any way to put on a groundwater use restriction and also include that any new buildings would be built with a vapor barrier to prevent future VI issues, I think that's all that would be necessary. Again, that's not something that we could do but could suggest it to WVDEP if these new owners are going through their voluntary cleanup program.

Let me know if you need anything else.

Lorie

From: Bleiler, Justin
Sent: Friday, May 11, 2018 11:31 AM
To: Baker, Lorie <Baker.Lorie@epa.gov>
Subject: Sterling Faucet Reedsville

Hi Lorie,

I was hoping you could give me some guidance for the subject site. A Site Reassessment and Prescore were performed in 2003. The Prescore suggested the Site was NPL-caliber, though it seems that they used overly conservative methodology. The score was based on the groundwater and surface water pathways. The following were exceedances of applicable benchmarks. For some reason they compared samples to benchmarks, not background concentrations, but I think the contaminants designated on the tables in blue as "COCs" are 3x background, unless they are highlighted, in which case they are not 3x background.

- Groundwater
    - Off-site: Iron (1,350 ppb) manganese (74.90 ppb), and thallium (4.70 ppb) were found above the drinking water standard in off-site public supply wells which served 270 people. Iron (1760 ppb), manganese (325 ppb) and thallium (4.40 ppb) were detected at concentrations above the drinking water standard in a transient water supply well.
    - On-site:

        - Aluminum (798,000 ppb), antimony (19.90 ppb), arsenic (435 ppb), barium (6,880 ppb), beryllium (46.70 ppb), cadmium (17.20 ppb), chromium (3,410 ppb), iron (982,000 ppb), magnesium (124,000 ppb), manganese (4,050 ppb), nickel (2,150 ppb), thallium (59.20 ppb), vanadium (1,590 ppb);
        - Vinyl chloride (36 ppb), cis-1,2,-dicholoroethene (78 ppb)
        - Bis(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate (11 ppb)
- Surface water
    - Off-site: Cobalt (15.20 ppb), iron (1170 ppb), and manganese (612 ppb) were detected above the standard. Potential threats via human food chain. No evidence of people fishing, only the presence of fish downstream.
    - On-site: Cobalt (10.80 ppb), iron (1440 ppb), and manganese (217 ppb) were detected above the standard.

In 2007, the Removal program removed lead-contaminated soils and capped the site with clean material, grass and gravel. Please see the two attached emails from Debbie Lindsey (the OSC for the site) responding to my questions about groundwater and surface water migration. Even though the source has been removed, would there need to be controls on groundwater and confirmatory samples in the surface water in order for us to NFRAP it? The site is in the process of being sold and I told the attorney that I would probably NFRAP it based on the removal action; however, I want to make sure that no further work is needed on our end to confirm that the Removal action was enough. There are only secondary contaminants in surface water, so it seems the groundwater would be the main issue. Would the final polrep, groundwater use restrictions on the site and/or surrounding area, and possibly a VI mitigation system be needed to NFRAP it? Please let me know your thoughts.

Thanks!

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